

Draft for Public Comment

November 1, 2010

The Health in All Policies Task Force is seeking public comment on its draft recommendations to the Strategic Growth Council (SGC). These recommendations were developed by the Task Force through discussions held since its convening in March 2010 and were informed by public input received through written comment and three public workshops hosted by the Task Force in September 2010.

Executive Order S-04-10 established the Health in All Policies Task Force and charged the Task Force with identifying priority programs, policies, and strategies to improve the health of Californians while advancing the SGC's goals of improving air and water quality, protecting natural resources and agricultural lands, increasing the availability of affordable housing, improving infrastructure systems, promoting public health, planning sustainable communities, and meeting the State's climate change goals.

The Task Force compiled over 1,100 recommendations for State agency action. These were prioritized by the Task Force based on potential health impact, alignment with SGC goals, ability to foster interagency collaboration, equity impact, evidence base, and feasibility of implementation (either short or longer term). The full list of compiled recommendations will be available as an appendix in the Task Force's final report to the SGC. The recommendations proposed here do not represent a comprehensive health improvement strategy for California, but instead focus on actions that can be taken by State agencies to improve health while advancing SGC goals.

While only the recommendations themselves are included in this draft, the final report will include a narrative providing context, evidence, and action steps, where possible. The report will also highlight a number of best practices and examples of successful interagency collaboration for health.

All written comments must be received by 5 pm on November 10, 2010. Electronic submissions are preferred.

Please submit your comments to:

Health in All Policies Task Force (Attn: Julia Caplan)

California Department of Public Health, Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

P.O. Box 997377, MS 0508, Sacramento, CA, 95899-7377

Julia.Caplan@cdph.ca.gov

There will be an additional opportunity for public comment during the SGC's November 10, 2010 meeting, where the draft recommendations will be presented and discussed. The Task Force's final report will be presented to the SGC at its meeting on December 3, 2010.

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Health in All Policies Recommendations and Action Items

A. Access to Healthy Food

Aspirational Goal: Every California resident has access to healthy, affordable foods at school, at work, and in their neighborhoods.

Food and Health

Poor diet is one of the leading causes of death in the United States and in California.¹ Diets high in processed, high calorie, low-nutrient food and low in fruits, vegetables, and whole grains contribute to obesity and overweight, heart disease, high blood pressure, cancer, and musculoskeletal disorders.^{2,3} Despite the fact that California produces nearly half of the fruit and vegetables grown in the U.S.,⁴ low-income neighborhoods often lack access to fresh and affordable produce,^{5,6} and consumption of fruits and vegetables continues to be far below recommended levels.⁷ California continues to have low food assistance program enrollment rates, leaving millions of Federal dollars on the table; for every dollar spent on food stamps, \$1.73 is generated throughout the economy.^{8,9} Increasing utilization of Federally-funded school meal programs and improving the availability of fresh and local produce in school meals can significantly improve student health, which in turn is linked to academic achievement.¹⁰

Relationship to Strategic Growth Council Objectives

The State's agriculture and food industries are essential economic resources, providing jobs and promoting commerce; increasing fruit and vegetable consumption would significantly benefit California's agricultural economy. Increasing access to fresh, local, and sustainably grown produce in communities and institutions can also support a food system that uses less energy, supports the preservation of farmland, contributes fewer greenhouse gases and other air pollutants, is more prepared to adapt to climate change, and provides access to healthy nutrition options for all residents. Collaborating to leverage State and Federal resources to promote sustainable food systems can protect and strengthen California's economic, environmental, and human capital.

Recommendation
<p>A1. Encourage and expand the availability of affordable and locally grown produce through “farm-to-fork” policies and programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Promote farm-to-school programs to increase fresh produce offerings in school breakfast and lunch programs.<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Using a shared-funding model, establish a farm-to-school statewide coordinator to facilitate the development of farm-to-school programs.b. Explore methods to make it easier for small/local farmers to consolidate produce supply in order to sell to

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institutions.

- c. Promote school and community garden and orchard programs (including incorporation into learning curriculum), and explore funding streams to support such programs (e.g., United States Department of Agriculture specialty crop block grants).
- d. Promote legislation to require labeling of produce origin so that purchasers can select local produce if desired.
- e. Identify State and local regulations that pose barriers to access to locally grown or healthy foods, and recommend changes to:
 - i. Make it easier for farmer's markets and produce vendors to operate in neighborhoods that lack access to fresh produce.
 - ii. Support mechanisms that allow less-than-perfect produce, which is currently discarded, to enter the food supply so that it can be purchased and used by schools and other institutions.
 - iii. Eliminate contracting barriers to timely procurement of fresh fruits and vegetables by institutions.
 - iv. Make it easier for school cafeterias to serve food grown in school gardens, including through identification of best practices for safe use of school-grown food.

A2. Better utilize State food assistance programs to increase consumption of healthy foods, decrease consumption of low-nutrient, high-calorie foods, reduce hunger, and add dollars to the local economy.

- a. Modify policies and practices to increase participation of Californians in food assistance programs.
 - i. Direct Certification: Address data-sharing issues that pose barriers to automatically enrolling eligible children in free or reduced-price meal programs at school.
 - ii. Single Portal for Applications and Eligibility: Review existing structure and options including implementing a single portal for all health and human services programs, new system development, or leveraging an existing county eligibility system.
 - iii. Modified Categorical Eligibility for CalFresh (food stamps): Expand Modified Categorical Eligibility to seniors and persons with disabilities.
 - iv. Simplified Reporting for CalFresh: Implement a 6-month reporting requirement.
 - v. CalFresh Business Process Re-Engineering.
- b. Support healthier food choices through food assistance programs.
 - i. Limit use of food stamps for purchase of unhealthy foods and beverages, beginning with requesting a waiver from United States Department of Agriculture to allow California to prohibit the purchase of sugar-loaded beverages with food stamps.
 - ii. Implement a healthy food purchase pilot which adds funds to Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) cards when fruits and vegetables are purchased.

A3. Establish a California Food Policy Council comprised of State agencies and other relevant stakeholders involved with food production, distribution, purchase, promotion, provision, and health, in order to build a more robust, sustainable food system, alleviate hunger, and promote consumption of healthy foods. The

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Food Policy Council could work toward implementation of the food-related recommendations herein.

A4. Leverage government spending to support healthy eating and sustainable local food systems.

- a. Adopt a healthy food procurement policy, pursuant to Public Contract Code section 12400-12404, to ensure that foods purchased for consumption or sale on state property (e.g., vending machines, institutions, cafeterias, concessioner contracts) meet minimum nutritional standards.
 - i. Establish nutrition standards for foods and beverages available in government-run recreation centers and parks.
 - ii. Implement and strengthen existing legislation to promote healthier options in vending machines.
 - iii. Enhance vendor and concession policies to support the availability of healthy foods, for example through bid incentives for healthy options and locally-grown produce. Policy revisions should consider potential cost implications.
 - iv. Identify existing best practices and provide training and technical assistance on implementation of healthy procurement policies.

B. Promote Healthy Cities and Counties

ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION

Aspirational goal: Every California resident has the option to safely walk, bike, or take public transit to school, work, and essential destinations.

Transportation and Health

Transportation infrastructure is essential for business, economic development, and the welfare of all California residents and indirectly impacts health by influencing the level of access to jobs, medical care, healthy food, educational opportunities, and other necessities. Active transportation (walking, biking, and wheeling to destinations) can reduce the risk of heart disease, improve mental health, lower blood pressure, and reduce risk of overweight and obesity through increased physical activity.¹¹ Physical activity is protective against the development of heart disease, obesity, type 2 diabetes, some cancers, and high blood pressure.¹² Active transportation also reduces emissions from motor vehicles, which reduce air quality and contribute to impaired lung development, lung cancer, asthma and other chronic respiratory problems, and heart disease.¹³ Further, motor vehicle crashes are a leading cause of injury and death for individuals less than 34 years old.¹⁴

Relationship to Strategic Growth Council Objectives

A sustainable transportation system provides infrastructure to support bicycle, pedestrian, and public transit modes as integral to a system that supports safe and active transportation, allowing sufficient opportunities for daily physical activity, reducing preventable injury and death, providing affordable access for all users, and helping to meet the state's air quality and greenhouse gas emission goals. Sprawling, low-density community developments, coupled with limited public

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transportation resources and multiple barriers to walking and biking,^{15, 16} have contributed to increased vehicle miles traveled and time spent in cars. Transportation systems that support multimodal travel – walking, cycling, wheeling, automobile, and public transit – can enhance community economic viability by giving families lower-cost transportation options and by linking residents to job centers.¹⁷ Active transportation is a low-polluting, affordable transportation option that can help meet state and regional greenhouse gas emission reduction targets and provide opportunities to add physical activity into daily life.

Recommendation

B1. Utilize data to improve community planning and increase active transportation.

- a. Use available tools and data (e.g., the California Household Travel Survey, California Statewide Travel Demand Model, and regional models) to enhance community and transportation planning and understand health impacts of transportation options and mode shifts.
 - i. Map and assess transit and non-motorized transit access to essential destinations (e.g., parks, health care facilities), including inequities in transportation access).
 - ii. Determine inequities by demographics such as income, race, and disability and encourage use of this data by Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) and Regional Transportation Planning Agencies (RTPAs) in transportation planning models.
 - iii. Assess and predict the health impacts associated with increases in active transportation and decreases in motorized transport.

B2. Support active transportation through implementation of Complete Streets.

- a. Require all State-funded road infrastructure projects to address safety and mobility of all users, including bicyclists, pedestrians, transit users and motorists, appropriate to the function and context of the facility.
- b. Require all State employees involved in roadway design, planning, programming, construction, operations and maintenance to participate in functionally appropriate Complete Streets training.

B3. Incorporate safety considerations of all roadway users into programs, policies, and community designs.

- a. Support an increase in the number of low-resource schools participating in the State and Federal Safe Routes to School programs.
 - i. Ensure Caltrans District Application Review Committee members are trained in health and environmental justice principles that are impacted by Safe Routes to School, and that each committee has members with experience in the area of health and disadvantaged communities to reinforce these principles.
 - ii. Provide additional outreach and assistance to low-resource communities to encourage and enable successful participation in the State and Federal Safe Routes to School programs.
- b. Explore opportunities to reduce injuries, greenhouse gas emissions, and air pollution through changes in roadway features to encourage slower speeds (e.g., traffic calming).

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Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">c. Promote legislation to amend the California vehicle code so that localities can lower speed limits on local roads, where appropriate.d. Convene stakeholders and relevant agencies to discuss lower speed limits on highways.e. Analyze the impact of lower speed limits on injuries, air pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions.
B4. Highlight the opportunities presented by SB 375 to promote active transportation. <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Incorporate health considerations in Strategic Growth Council (SGC) outreach and technical assistance program for the SGC's Sustainable Communities Planning Grant program, and in SGC metrics for grant evaluation.b. Convene regional workshops with local health officers (California Conference of Local Health Officers) and planners (Metropolitan Planning Organizations and Regional Transportation Planning Agencies) to promote and facilitate integration of health considerations in sustainable community planning.
B5. Promote and encourage active transportation and physical activity for State employees. <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Develop a bicycle fleet for State employee use.b. Provide ample covered and secure bicycle storage and on-site showers for employee use in all State buildings (leased and owned).c. Require new State buildings or renovations to incorporate designs for health (e.g., prominent/usable stairways).d. Explore shifting parking subsidies to incentives for active transportation and physical activity.e. Facilitate the sharing across agencies of existing resources in support of physical activity, such as exercise areas, showers, bicycle storage, and walking clubs.
B6. Incorporate trails and greenways as part of an active transportation system.

HOUSING and INDOOR SPACES

Aspirational Goal: All California residents live in safe, healthy, affordable housing.

Housing and Health

By encouraging physical activity, healthy eating, active transportation, and social networks, health is supported when housing is located near parks, grocery stores with healthy food, jobs, schools, and other community necessities.¹⁸

Affordable housing provides increased stability and greater choice of location, which allows families more resources for other goods and services, health care needs, and basic necessities such as healthy food.^{19,20} Residential instability exacerbates health problems, and has been associated with academic, emotional, and behavioral problems in children.²¹

Housing hazards (e.g., lead paint, fire hazards, mold) are associated with health problems including developmental disabilities, injuries, and asthma.^{22,23,24,25,26} Residents of multi-unit properties may also face involuntary exposure to

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tobacco smoke, which is linked to significant health problems. Banning smoking in indoor spaces has been shown to both reduce exposure to secondhand smoke among nonsmokers and decrease tobacco use among smokers.²⁷

Relationship to Strategic Growth Council Objectives

Housing policy can improve health while helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, preserve agricultural lands, and enhance environmental sustainability. Infill and transit-oriented development provide alternatives to sprawl, which can in turn decrease vehicle miles traveled, greenhouse gas emissions, acres paved, loss of agricultural and forested land, water surface runoff, and soil degradation. Housing located close to essential services and amenities encourages active transportation, which is beneficial for health outcomes and reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

Recommendation
B7. Encourage sustainable development through healthy housing by offering incentives and providing State guidance. <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Develop incentives for: healthier housing developments promoting universal design, community gardens, and siting near grocery stores, parks, and other resources necessary for healthy living; and multifamily housing developments that include smoke-free policies.
B8. Explore secure and permanent funding for affordable housing. <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Develop a permanent source of funding for affordable housing to succeed Proposition 1C program funds.
B9. Promote sustainable development through smart housing siting. <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Develop incentives for sustainable housing development by awarding bonus points in competitive grant programs or giving dedicated or beneficial funding consideration for infill and transit-oriented developments.b. Identify barriers to achieving infill and transit-oriented development and identify strategies to address these barriers. Potential barriers to be evaluated include local zoning and regulations, infrastructure deficiencies, and multi-agency mitigation requirements.c. Reconcile guidance and regulations regarding air quality and siting of housing developments.<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Develop processes for reconciling competing public policy objectives affecting the permit processing and siting of transit-oriented development.ii. Sponsor research and demonstration efforts to mitigate adverse air quality impacts in residential areas proximate to major urban roadways and transportation corridors.d. Provide information to local and regional planners and decision-makers about health issues related to housing siting, housing access and quality, and potential mitigation strategies to reduce adverse health consequences, including through the Strategic Growth Council's Sustainable Communities Learning Network.
B10. Ensure that all workers and school-children enjoy smoke-free environments. <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Amend Health and Safety Code (H&S) Code Section 104420(n)(1) and H&S Code Section 104420(n)(2) to require all school campuses to be tobacco free, expand the definition of tobacco to include other non-

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prescription nicotine delivery devices, and amend H&S Code Sections 104355 and 104420 to update the definition of a Local Education Agency (LEA) to include direct-funded charter schools.

- b. Create smoke-free workplaces that will protect all groups of workers and create an environment that increases smokers' chance of successfully quitting by eliminating provisions in Labor Code 6404.5 that permit smoking in hotel lobbies, hotel banquet rooms, tobacco shops and private smokers' lounges, warehouses, break rooms, workplaces with five or fewer employees, and businesses defined as "owner operated."

PARKS, URBAN GREENING, and PLACES TO BE ACTIVE

Aspirational Goal: Every California resident has access to places to be active, including parks, green space, and healthy tree canopy.

Urban Greening, Parks, Joint Use and Health

Access to open and green spaces, forests, and outdoor park and recreational facilities increases opportunities for physical activity, which is protective against premature death, cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, some cancers, hypertension, obesity, osteoporosis, and depression.^{28, 29} Trees provide shady, pleasant places to engage in physical activity and active transportation,³⁰ and shade from trees provides protection during extreme heat events³¹ and from cancer-causing UV radiation.³² Well-maintained parks and recreation facilities can help reduce crime as the presence of park users in and around facilities can increase surveillance and discourage criminal activities.^{33, 34} However, many low-income neighborhoods lack access to parks and green spaces.³⁵

Relationship to Strategic Growth Council Objectives

Urban greening has multiple benefits including energy savings, air quality improvement, storm-water control, and property value increases. Mature tree canopies can reduce air temperature five to ten degrees, helping to counteract the urban heat island effect, and reduce the production of harmful ground-level ozone. Urban shade trees can reduce building air conditioning needs, decreasing energy demand, which can in turn decrease pollutant emissions from power plants.^{36, 37} Trees and other vegetation can improve air quality by filtering out pollutants (e.g., ozone and nitrogen dioxide), intercepting particulate matter, and sequestering greenhouse gas emissions.³⁸ Plant life maintains California's water supply by protecting watersheds, providing permeable surfaces in urban areas to reinforce storm water management, and reducing pollutant loads in runoff as it recharges groundwater aquifers. Management and protection of natural resources and forests both protects residents from wildfire and improves air quality by preventing wildfire, which releases particularly harmful gases and particulate matter. Invasive species may threaten California's agriculture, urban and parks tree canopy, and forests.^{39, 40} Joint use of facilities improves health by increasing opportunities for physical activity, while decreasing the inefficient and expensive need to replicate services and develop land that might otherwise be used for

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agriculture or green space.⁴¹ Joint use can also improve collaboration between agencies, communities, and organizations. The chemical components of cigarette litter can endanger humans, waterways, wildlife, and vegetation.⁴²

Recommendation

B11. Support urban greening and access to green spaces.

- a. Promote increases in tree canopy through communication, education, and outreach regarding multiple co-benefits of trees, including promoting use of existing tools and guidance for selection of trees for urban forestry with regard to fire hazard, drought tolerance, water use, allergenicity, and improved air quality.
- b. Encourage fruit trees and community gardens, including through the use of grants; investigate the use of specialty crop block grants for this purpose.
- c. Conduct a statewide assessment of existing tree canopy cover, then develop achievable targets for each jurisdiction and quantify the anticipated benefits associated with meeting the target, including health benefits.
- d. Explore the development of policies to establish markets for the ecosystem services of trees.
- e. Explore the use of easements to expand the availability of land for trails, greenways, and parks.
- f. Expand programs to provide access to parks for disadvantaged communities.

B12. Improve wildfire-related air quality and safety.

- a. Convene a forum to explore relative risks of controlled burns/fuels management and wildfires.
- b. Foster interagency collaboration to strengthen general plan guidance related to wildland fire risks and development in wildland and wildland/urban interface areas; continue to work with local governments and Fire Safe Councils to educate landowners on their responsibilities for addressing wildland fire risks; and continue to seek State and Federal funding for fuels reduction projects.

B13. Take stronger actions to prevent and control invasive species which pose a threat to all ecosystems, including agriculture and forests.

- a. Foster interagency collaboration on education and outreach to stakeholders that emphasizes the importance of prevention to reduce the number of invasive species introduced.
- b. Develop mechanisms that allow for early public health input into response options when an invasive species threat is detected.

B14. Encourage joint use of facilities throughout communities in California.

- a. Provide guidance to school districts/superintendents regarding existing state law that provides liability protection.
- b. Incorporate incentives for joint use in funding and construction of new schools.
- c. Explore statute changes to allow for the use of State joint use bond funds for outdoor recreational facilities/spaces and to allow local partners more flexibility in fulfilling the required 50 percent local share match for use of these joint use funds.
- d. Explore the feasibility of allowing joint use of state properties for community gardens.

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B15. Reduce the environmental impact of cigarette butt litter.

- a. Encourage interagency collaboration to test and develop messaging that raises awareness and motivates policy, system, and environmental level interventions to reduce the harmful public health and environmental impact of cigarette butt litter in California.

VIOLENCE PREVENTION

Aspirational goal: Every California resident is able to live and be active in their communities without fear of violence or crime.

Violence, the Perception of Violence, and Health

Violence is a leading cause of injury, disability, and premature death, and disproportionately impacts low-income communities and communities of color.⁴³ Adverse childhood experiences, including abuse, neglect, and incarceration of family members, increase the risk of multiple childhood and adult health problems and unhealthy behaviors.⁴⁴ Violence and fear of violence may cause people to stay indoors, in turn reducing physical activity, limiting access to healthy food, and reducing social interactions that would otherwise contribute to community cohesion.⁴⁵

Relationship to Strategic Growth Council Objectives

Violence is a commonly cited reason for moving from city neighborhoods to suburban areas, and may be an impediment to efforts to promote infill, density, and active transportation as strategies to reduce per capita vehicle miles traveled and greenhouse gas emissions. Violence also acts as a barrier to attracting investments in the community resources and opportunities that support healthy eating, active living, and attract residents to urban areas.

Recommendation

B16. Work with foundation, private sector and State agency partners to increase resources for a Probation Resource Center to support probation departments' efforts to implement evidence-based practices.

B17. Analyze State violence prevention spending in the ten California communities that have the highest rates of violence and develop recommendations for State agency action in those ten communities, drawing from evidence-based approaches.

B18. Disseminate existing guidance on Crime Prevention through Environmental Design.

B19. Establish a Crime and Violence Prevention Center as a comprehensive clearinghouse on violence prevention that will develop and distribute crime prevention education and training materials as well as provide training and technical assistance to communities.

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C. Promote Healthy Public Policy

Aspirational Goal: California's decision makers are informed about the health consequences of various policy options during the policy development process.

Public Policy, Health, and its Relationship to Strategic Growth Council Objectives

The Executive Order (EO) that created the Health in All Policies Task Force articulated that “the health and well-being of all people is critical for a prosperous and sustainable California,” that “policies related to air and water quality, natural resources and agricultural land, affordable housing, infrastructure systems, public health, sustainable communities, and climate change all significantly influence the physical, economic, and social environments” in which “people live, shop, work, study, and play,” and that these environments “influence the adoption of healthy lifestyles by making it more or less difficult for individuals to choose behaviors that promote or diminish health.” The EO acknowledged that “largely avoidable chronic illnesses such as heart disease, stroke, and diabetes are a growing burden for the State and its people, and they negatively affect Californians’ productivity, quality of life, life expectancy, and health care costs.” The EO further suggested that policy officials consider “health when formulating policy,” and that “agencies should collaborate with each other to ensure that health is considered when policies are developed.”

The Health in All Policies Task Force has uncovered a wealth of information, stirred up public interest, and has begun what will likely be a years-long process of identifying priority strategies and programs, articulating and acting upon action items, and developing the collaborative relationships that will lead the way to a more efficient, sustainable, and healthy California.

STATE GUIDANCE

Recommendation

C1. Incorporate a health perspective into State guidance, surveys, and technical assistance documents where feasible and appropriate.

- a. Work with agencies to incorporate a health lens in guidance documents, including:
 - Office of Planning and Research (OPR) General Plan Guidelines
 - OPR Annual Planning Survey
 - OPR and Caltrans Complete Streets guidelines
 - Caltrans guidance documents:
 - i. Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) Guidelines
 - ii. System Planning Guidelines
 - iii. California Interregional Blueprint
 - iv. Project Initiation Documents

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • California Department of Education School Site Selection and Approval Guide • California Department of Housing and Community Development Building Blocks for Effective Housing Elements • Additional opportunities to be identified <p>b. Explore approaches to changing current level of service in CEQA guidelines and checklist to a multimodal measure.</p>
<p>C2. Identify and publicize a comprehensive set of state resources for communities to use in healthy community planning.</p> <p>a. Collaborate across Task Force agencies to provide and make easily accessible information that allows communities to better understand the multiple and diverse planning processes and funding streams that are available for building healthy communities, including opportunities for blending funding from different sources to create a more comprehensive healthy communities program.</p>

EMBEDDING HEALTH IN DECISION-MAKING

Recommendation
<p>C3. Incorporate health and equity criteria into State grant Requests for Applications, review criteria and scoring, technical assistance, and monitoring/performance measures, where feasible and appropriate. For example,</p> <p>a. Incorporate a health module into the outreach and technical assistance programs of the Strategic Growth Council.</p> <p>b. Add health criteria to the California Environmental Protection Agency's annual Environmental Justice Small Grants program.</p> <p>c. Add per capita VMT reduction and increased active transportation to Office of Traffic Safety grants.</p> <p>d. Incorporate considerations of non-safety-related health benefits into Safe Routes to School grants review processes.</p> <p>e. Develop health criteria for discretionary funds review processes.</p>
<p>C4. Continue to provide integrated comments on Federal legislative and policy proposals from multiple California agencies, including incorporation of a health lens (e.g., Transportation Reauthorization, Child Nutrition Reauthorization, Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Regulation).</p>
<p>C5. Explore appropriate ways to integrate health analysis into existing State projects and plans.</p> <p>a. Design and conduct a feasibility study to explore possible methods or approaches for incorporating a health lens into analyses of a subset of legislation and Budget Change Proposals (BCPs), to consider long-term health and State health-care expenditure consequences of short-term financial and policy decisions.</p> <p>b. Use the HiAP Task Force to 1) identify the range of methods (including Health Impact Assessment) for incorporating health perspectives in State planning, review processes, and guidance; 2) explore appropriate</p>

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integration of these methods, including how and where to incorporate health perspectives; and 3) consider concerns of Agencies and Departments, including the need to reconcile competing policy priorities, enable efficient processes, and provide input early and upstream in planning processes where possible.

DATA and RESEARCH

Recommendation

C6. State agencies and their contractors, where feasible and appropriate, should incorporate health and equity indicators into data collection tools and accountability measures, and endeavor to standardize data elements and indicators to facilitate data collection, sharing, and accessibility.

- a. Incorporate health issues into State data collection and survey efforts, where appropriate.
- b. Develop uniform data elements, data collection tools, and assessment standards related to health, to allow consistent data collection across State grants. For example,
 - i. Review available walkability assessment tools and develop one standardized tool for grantees to use across agencies and grant programs.
 - ii. Develop a standard set of measurement indicators for a healthy community so that agencies and grantees measure consistent healthy community goals and objectives.
- c. Enhance data collection and availability of data to allow assessment, analysis, and policy-making that address health inequities (e.g., standardized data on race, ethnicity, language, education level, income, and other social factors that influence health).
- d. Include a standard set of core data elements in State data products to facilitate linkages across datasets.

C7. Increase use of evidence-based practices.

- a. Improve efficiency and cost-effectiveness of State-funded programs by providing bonus points to grant and contract applicants using evidence-based practices.
- b. Identify programs and policy topics that would benefit from additional research into health impacts and cost-effectiveness.

CROSS-AGENCY COLLABORATION and EXPERTISE

Recommendation

C8. Foster deeper understanding and collaboration across State agencies.

- a. Through the Strategic Growth Council and its State Agency Learning Network, promote and seek resources to facilitate staff-sharing, inter-agency or inter-department transfers, and temporary placement of staff in a partner agency (e.g., from Caltrans to California Air Resources Board).
- b. Agencies should more consciously and consistently invite partner agency staff to participate in training opportunities (e.g., Caltrans Transportation Planning Training Academies, California Department of Public Health training on Health Impact Assessment).

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- c. Provide opportunities to identify and reconcile important but competing public policy goals (e.g., food safety and use of school garden produce; forest management through controlled burns and air quality; open space and land for affordable housing).

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Recommendation

C9. Improve opportunities for substantive community engagement in State agency decision-making.

- a. Provide training for agencies on community engagement, and share best practices, including use of webinars and other technologies.
- b. Provide incentives for meaningful community engagement in State grants and contracts.
- c. Encourage non-governmental organization (NGO) and citizen participation by exploring funding opportunities, and increase funding for staff positions/time to support meaningful community engagement processes.
- d. Look for opportunities for State agencies and departments to coordinate outreach and community engagement efforts.
- e. Encourage broad community participation in regional and local planning processes to ensure that integrated planning processes consider community and stakeholder needs.

CONTINUE THE HEALTH IN ALL POLICIES TASK FORCE

Recommendation

C10. Continue the Health in All Policies Task Force in order to foster continued dialogue on the impact of decisions on health, and to pursue implementation of recommendations. Expand participation to additional relevant agencies.

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⁷ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. State-Specific Trends in Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Among Adults — United States, 2000–2009. MMWR 2010;59, 1125-1130.

⁸ Chandran, Kumar. Shared Tables Shared Struggles: The Impact of Food Insecurity on Families in California. California Food Policy Advocates, November 2007.

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